

JANUARY. 1893

Vol. IV. No, 4.

1893.

# The Crescent

PUBLISHED BY  
CRESCENT · SOCIETY  
... OF ...  
PACIFIC COLLEGE.

NEWBERG, OREGON.

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## THE CRESCENT.

VOL. IV.

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### THE CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR, BY

#### THE CRESCENT SOCIETY.

EDITOR	A. C. STANBROUGH.
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FINANCIAL MANAGER	ARTHUR JESSUP.
	H. T. CASH.

TERMS 75 CENTS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPIES : : TEN CENTS.

Entered as second class matter at the post office  
at Newberg, Oregon.

THE CRESCENT is sent to subscribers until ordered stopped, and all arrearages are paid.  
Direct all communications to THE CRESCENT,  
Newberg, Oregon.

The third lecture of the course, by Hon. L. Baker, of Portland, was well attended. Mr. Baker delivered a very able and scholarly lecture on the subject of evolution, and was closely followed by many of his audience, but to those who had never studied the subject it was not so interesting. The speaker showed a familiarity with his subject which can only be gained by a careful and extended study of the whole field. Mr. Baker is undoubtedly one of the best speakers in the state and the college was fortunate in securing him.

WE ARE very late with this issue on account of not having a financial manager. Mr. Allen resigned just when it was time to begin work for this issue, and C. J. Edwards on being elected to the position refused to act. However, the difficulty has been settled by the election of Mr. Cash, who is now prepared to devote part of his time to receiving your subscription. We hope to be on time with the February number.

THE authorities made some New Years resolutions which were circulated among the students at the beginning of the term. In addition to the old rules of government a few new ones are given, and the exact number of demerits which will be given for violating them is plainly stated. The faculty evidently believes the old saying, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." A rule is of no value unless it is to be enforced and it is not apt to be enforced unless there is a penalty provided for any violation of it. This is certainly a move in the right direction, as a school, to be a success, must move as a body, and this will not

be done if each student is allowed to select his own time and manner for doing certain things. The rule in regard to attendance at chapel, for instance, is having its effect. The number of absences and tardiness has been greatly decreased and the disturbance caused by those coming in late has ceased. We have not yet heard a single objection to any rule.

WE dislike to criticise, yet the literary society needs an awakening along the line of assisting in making the college paper a success. If actions are to be taken as a means of judging, there are but few in the society who know that the paper is supposed to be published by the society. The staff of editors should not be expected to do all the work. It is the duty of every member of the society to aid in the work, and unless this is done the paper will not be what it should, and will not be a fair representative of the school. No one should have any hesitancy about mentioning to the editors any points that might prove beneficial. If you have an interest in the paper you should show it by helping to make it a success.

SOMETIMES a student will attempt to excuse a poor lesson by telling how many hours he has studied the subject, as if the amount of time consumed were the important requisite of a good lesson. What may be easily accom-

plished by one student in an hour may not be done in one or two hours by another. Why is this? It certainly can not be that one student is so much superior to another intellectually as to make this difference. This difference is not so marked in games which require quick thinking. It must be accounted for by some other means. If one will watch the students as they study, the reason becomes apparent. While one applies his whole energy to the work, the other will be looking around to see what others are doing, and then complains that the lesson was so long he could not get it. It is intensity of application that makes a success of whatever is undertaken. The great achievements of the past have been attained by men who put their whole being into the work and were not defeated by seemingly insurmountable obstructions. No one can do good work and at the same time be attending to something else. When one subject is changed for another, the mind should be so under control that it can be applied at once and exclusively to the new subject. When the student has gained this power he has advanced far on the way to an education.

THE remarks recently made in chapel about the sports for field day were to the point. Last year there was no systematic practice for the contests, and yet some very good records were made. Now that we know what to expect,

there should be no delay in making preparations for a good program. There is no reason why the records of this year should not beat those of last year, if the students make an effort to accomplish something. We have better opportunities for practice this year and it is for each one to decide what he will do to make field day a success. But field day is not the highest aim for athletic sports. The improved health which comes from the exercise is the true object to be held in view and all others are only secondary. Pale faces and hollow chests are no longer thought to be the necessary marks of a student. The world has come to realize the fact that a vigorous mind needs the support of a healthy body.

WE wonder if those who are in the habit of defacing the buildings and furniture, by cutting or by chalk and pencil marks, ever stop to think what such actions show. The spirit which manifests itself in such actions is to be condemned by all who have a proper respect for good behavior. One can read back of the marks and scars on the wall, a tendency of character which is directly opposed to the best interests of society at large. Those defaced benches utter a silent, yet none the less true, prophecy of the life of one who will be continually wanting to transgress the laws of society, and who will leave an ugly scar wherever he goes. The actual damage done to the property is the least point to be taken into consideration. Visitors, upon seeing these things, at once form an opinion which is very detrimental to the school, and the reports which they spread are not apt to be at all flattering. Some of this may be done thoughtlessly, but such an excuse does not change the unsightly appearance of a defaced desk. The time to check such an impulse is before it has become strong enough to be a habit that will affect the whole life.

STILL the need of some means for securing better music in chapel confronts us. The present condition can best be explained in the words of an exchange: "Chapel singing is a game of follow your leader, with stragglers all along the line." This can perhaps be accounted for by the seating being such as to confuse the different parts. Why not have a college choir, as was formerly the custom when the institution was still an academy? We certainly had better music then, and may it not have been because of the choir? We believe it is the custom of those who are most successful in conducting congregational singing, to have a choir of sufficient power to carry the song, and then let others join with them. In an ordinary congregation each one will be influenced by those nearest him, and if he depends entirely upon his neighbor the result will be far from satisfactory. If this is not the best way to bring about the desired result, let us hear of another plan.

## A PEN PICTURE.

The day was dark and dreary. A dense fog had rolled in from the ocean, and, penetrating every nook and cranny, hiding from view all objects beyond a limited range of vision, had spread itself over the valley. It was a day on which one's spirit partakes of the weather; a day on which the soul takes refuge within itself and teeds upon its own vitality. But dismal is that soul void of material for self diversion. Such was the day when we took a journey to the summit of Chehalem mountain. We wound about through the timber, past numerous dwellings, orchards and fields. The fog and darkness increased as we journeyed, until it seemed that night was overtaking us at noonday. The atmosphere, from being so heavy with moisture, rendered even our breathing difficult.

But ascending still farther it began to grow lighter, and presently we emerged from the darkness and found ourselves in a region of light. On coming to an open space we looked back, and a scene, beautiful beyond description met our gaze. Below us lay the fog we had just left, stretching away to the south and west as far as the eye could reach, presenting a likeness to the sea from whence it came. Waves were rolling and breaking, their transparency rendering them more awe-inspiring than those of the ocean itself.

We shrank back involuntarily from a feeling of fear that we might fall.

Near us the tops of the tallest trees could be seen, apparently rising from waves without root or body. Toward the southeast a shore line was visible in some places, while in others there seemed to be openings into some misty bay or gulf. In the southwest rose the summit of another mountain ridge, like a huge rock amid the breakers, bearing suggestions of mermaids and shipwrecks.

Some of the waves were dark, forming a good background for the brighter pink and golden tints of those reflecting the sunlight.

Later in the evening, as the sun was sinking into this ocean of mist, the tide having apparently reached its highest point, hiding from view the ridge with its mermaids, a level sea spread out before us, shrouded in a halo of glory. Hardly a breeze was stirring; no sound broke the stillness; the waves rolled and dashed in silence. We stood still, and a voice seemed speaking to the inmost soul, "Behold what God hath wrought!"

As we reluctantly left the scene and went down again into the darkness, we were impressed with the truthfulness of the adage: "Above the clouds is sunshine."

## INFLUENCE OF ASSOCIATION.

BY ORAN K. EDWARDS.

The influence of the association of people is the climax of this article, although the influence of many different animals and inorganic substances, may be taken into consideration. The state of civilization in any community or country is in proportion to the amount of education; and the amount of education is in proportion to the amount of christianity in the place. You can find examples of this in every country. In North America, before the English drove the wild Indians from their native home, they had, perhaps, the least idea of a God of any tribe or nation of people. They were like the wild animals, caring no more for the life of one of their fellows than that of a wild beast. A colonist who would desert his colony and take up with the Indians and wander about from place to place with them, through the wild and desolate forest, fighting for them, and against the whites, soon fell below the natives and had a greater influence for wrong than the wildest Indian. He knew better how to plan, to fight with more skill, and use the bravery of the Indians to a better advantage. An educated christian, in the same way, has more influence for right than two persons who have not received such a

mental drill. Indian children who are taken into the training schools, soon learn to talk and act as nicely as any white children, but if they return to their wigwams, with their old associations, they soon forget the courtesies they learned at school. We are influenced a great deal by our neighbors and friends. If a neighbor gets negligent about his farm or house we are very likely to fall into the same errors, but if our neighbor has his yard clean and every thing in good order, we are more likely to take pride in having ours in at least as good condition as his.

If a person who has not been noted for his good moral character were to go into a community that is noted for its moral and religious influence, knowing the sentiment of the community, and that if he stands well in society, he must take a step up and be a man, with this inspiration, he may take his place in the best society, if he lives up to his good intentions, and by the help of his associates he may change the remainder of his life for the better. If he should return to his old associates he would see the change as he had never before seen it. He did not make this change by drifting, neither was it by any special effort, except by putting

him-self under the influence of people with high ambitions, and living out the example which was set before him.

In the animal world we find the same power exhibited in association. If one gentle spirited animal be allowed to run with vicious ones it will soon take up their habits and become almost as bad as its associates. Animals of all kinds, including man, if allowed to associate together long enough will become very much alike in actions and in spirit.

Some men have a great deal of influence over animals. This is illustrated in the snake charmers and horse trainers. This influence in many cases is caused by making the animal think you are not afraid of it. Not by recklessness, but by a firm, decided look and word. You can often tell the character of a person by the horse he drives and the way he manages it. A fine, matched team was once separated. One of them was sold to a farmer who put him to plowing and such hard work as is generally connected with a farm horse's life. The other went into a city, and had the best of care, not having much work except driving. To day these horses are far from being well matched. One is slow and goes with his head down, while the other is one of the nicest horses of that city. Our pet animals have an influence over us that will tell through-out the remainder of our lives. The influence of pets is not perceptible to us directly, but it makes us more kind and more sympathetic with animals and with people.

The influence of wild animals is quite as strong as that of the tame ones. This influence is seen in the cow-boys. They have for their associates treacherous ponies and bands of wild cattle. By the association of these, they get wild and reckless, and soon become much more dangerous than the ponies they ride. The lack of restraint over any animal soon causes it to become wild. Two kinds of corn, if planted in the same field, will mix and destroy the original kind and bring forth different grain, and many other plants are influenced in the same way. Very often the same kind of plants will grow very different in different kinds of soil. Some kinds of fruit trees will grow almost entirely different kinds of fruit in one locality from what it will in another. This is owing to the different kinds of soil. But the influence of one planet upon another is the strongest of the inorganic influences. It is the influence of the many planets upon the earth that holds it in place. In like manner every planet in the universe is held in its respective place.

Every thing has influence and every thing is influenced by every other thing, and we find every thing is in motion, and changing its form or composition. Force is only an influence, hence, all kinds of machinery are run by some influence. The engine is propelled by the steam on the piston, this force is unseen, but we can see the effect of it

every day, in our factories, mills and railroads. Is it only the strong, hard substances, the low and vicious characters that have influence? No! It is the invisible steam that runs the engines, and the sparkling water that flows so freely in the rivers, that dissolves and washes solid rocks, and in the form of beautiful showers comes upon our soil and causes vegetation to grow. Electricity! What is it? What can it do? What do we know about it? We know but very little, and that is about all we can say about it. Yet it runs cars and many other kinds of machinery. It lights cities and carries messages across continents and oceans, and this all by its influence.

There is also a strong current of influence in human society which every one feels in one way or another. This influence can be controlled by us. We may use this influence for good or evil. If we use it for good, it will do us good as well as every one with whom we come in contact. This influence, like all others is constantly at work. We may think we are quiet and say nothing that would influence any one to do any thing they know they should not do, but our influence is not all in what we say, but in our lives as well as our words. We can not excuse ourselves by saying, that we say nothing that will harm any one. But let us ask ourselves are we doing any thing to have an influence for good. If we are not, our lives will show that we are not true to ourselves and our associates. If we wish to be respected by active, thinking people, we must strive to live as we know others should. How much more respect we have for a person who is living true and honest to his convictions. As the Psalmist has said. "What is man that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet." If we are but a little lower than the angels, have we not more influence than the things which God has placed under our care? Then should we not be much more responsible to God for our influence than those things which he has placed under us? The birds and the flowers fill their mission, and every thing that God has created except man, the highest, and for whom

he has done more than for all others.

#### DEATH OF OUR GREAT MEN.

During the last few weeks a number of America's great men have passed away, and left vacant the places where they were so long the recognized leaders. They have fallen from the different callings and professions in life and their

loss is felt by all classes of people. Among their number have been the statesman, the jurist, the capitalist, the soldier, and the divine. At such a time one is inclined to look back, and take a retrospective view of the scenes in which these men have taken a prominent part. Their acts and the influence of their lives have done much to make our country what it is to-day, and have given it an impetus which will carry it on to greater advancement in the future.

A comparison of the scenes of the early lives of these who afterward became great with the present times shows what wonderful progress has been made in the last half a century. Many things which boys of today are accustomed to look upon as commonplace and almost indispensable adjuncts to our civilization had not yet been brought to light in answer to a demand for new agencies to carry on the work of civilization. The spinning-wheel sat by the open fireplace in every pioneer cabin, and the reaping machine had not yet driven out the cradle and seythe, while the self-binder was not yet thought of.

If advancement has been made in labor-saving machinery, other lines have not been left behind. This great section of country was yet in its infancy, and its great natural resources were hardly more than discovered. Blaine was sixteen years old when Oregon became a part of the United

States territory. No opportunity for crossing the plains to Oregon in a palace car presented itself to the people of that time. Justice Lamar was three years old when the first true railroad in the United States was built. The political and social fields, in which these men worked, have also undergone great change. These men, in early manhood, were accustomed to the institution of slavery as an actual existance; while the young men of to-day only know it through history as an evil of which the country is well rid. The area of the U. S. has been almost doubled since Hayes was nearly twenty-five years old, and it was only three years before his birth that the Mississippi formed the western boundary.

The telegraph, telephone, and cable have all been invented within the memory of some of these men. They could tell to "Young America" from personal experience of the exciting times when gold was discovered in California, and of the horrors of two wars. They have also seen the growth of the idea of arbitration and have helped it to grow. They were the connecting links between the old civilization and the new. They have seen the development and have kept pace with it. This fact, that they kept up with the times, has given them high positions, and future history will mention them as the moulders of public sentiment.

### Exchange.

"Sqb's" has a new dress for the holiday number which is very neat.

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Character is what a man is when he thinks nobody is watching him.—Ex.

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Principal parts of the verb "flunco." "Flunco, flunkere, suspendi, expulsum."—Ex.

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The Ideographic Magazine comes to us from Nebraska. It is a well edited magazine, containing much good reading.

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A railroad was opened between Joppa and Jerusaleni, a distance of thirty miles, the 20th of September. The shrill whistle of the steam locomotive is now heard amid the hills and vales of the Holy Land.—Ex.

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The Christmas number of *The Lankershim* of the California College, Oakland, Cal., gives a history of the college with pictures of the faculty, trustees, and others interested in the college, with a short sketch of each. Also pictures of the buildings and grounds.

We are pleased to add the Phoenix, from Vermont, to our exchange list.

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The Normal School Journal, published at State Normal school, at Monmouth, Oregon, is one of our new exchanges.

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We are consoling ourselves with the fact that we are not the only ones who are late with this issue. We sympathize with them.

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"Is this a fast train?" asked the traveling man of the conductor. "Of course it is," was the reply. "I thought so. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to."—Ex.

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Since the beginning of the New year, the *Buchtelite* has been coming to us as a weekly paper instead of a semi-monthly paper. We are glad to note the change as it shows a step in advance with the New year.

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Sleighting and skating seems to be the subject discussed in the latest eastern college papers. We have just had a taste large enough to make our "mouth water" for more, but it is going-going—and about gone.

Local and Personal.

—There are ninety two students in college.

—Ethel Townsend is not in school this term.

--H. T. Cash is now financial manager of the CRESCENT.

—Miss Marguerite Price Sundayed at home the twenty-first.

—Miss Cora Vann will not be in school any more this year.

—The genial face of Fred Rogers was seen at the college last Tuesday.

—Charlie Wilson was out of school a few days on account of sore eyes.

—Miss Irene Cook is in school again, we are glad to welcome her back.

—H. F. Ong is now going to school in Salem, at the Polytechnic Institute.

—The motto over the main entrance is somewhat dilapidated. Better fix it.

—Miss Edith Deskins has been out of school a few days on account of sickness.

—Mr. Stowe a brother-in-law of W. T. Macy, was a college visitor last Monday.

—Miss Myrtle Price is keeping books for the Yamhill Land Company, this term.

—Miss Elsie and Fred McCrea visited the college with a party of friends, one day last week.

—Bert Weesner was a college visitor Friday afternoon, Feb. 3.

—The revival meetings have been well attended by the students.

—The "Nils Posse" have sent to Portland for their new gymnasium suits, and dumb bells.

—Miss Mary Cook an old student, who is teaching school south of Salem, was home over Sunday.

—The German class suspended operations two or three days this week on account of outside attractions.

—Mr. Ong has moved his family to Scotts Mills, Oregon. We miss Misses Elva and Nannie from our midst.

—Chas. Wilson went to the Legislature last week, but did not like the looks of the people there assembled, so did not stay.

—Walter Edwards smiles out upon the people from behind the bank counter this term. We miss his smiles in the study room.

—The Caesar class is progressing finely especially when the Prof. comes into the class room fifteen minuets late. It must have made him sleepy to go sleighriding Thursday evening.

—The Literary is prospering this term with O. J. Hodson as President. Those who take an interest in the literary are improving very much in the work. It is strange that more of the students do not belong to the society.

—Bad colds seem to be the order of the day.

but is time wasted and takes the mind away from the studies.

—Fred Baker wears a black eye caused by to hard a snow-ball.

—Why is it that people so enjoy washing each others faces in snow?

—Some of the boys found a little skating, by sweeping the snow from the ice Wednesday.

—The public school teachers and some of the students visited the college during their freeze out.

—Owing to a change in the editorial staff of the CRESCENT, the paper is a little behind this month.

—The students decided not to go coasting Friday evening, as they had thought of doing Thursday.

—O. J. Hobson and H. F. Allen, came to school for two or three days, with their necks in slings.

—The rain which came Friday, spoiled several prospective sleighing parties for Friday night and Saturday.

—Since the revival meetings have been going on, the teachers and students have been holding a prayer meeting at 12:40 each day, led by some member of the college.

—The prospective teachers in Pacific College have organized a review class for the purpose of reviewing the common branches and discussing methods of teaching the different branches.

—The international day of prayer for schools and colleges of our land, was observed at Pacific College.

—The electric bell has gone off on a strike again and has refused to ring. Later—The strike is declared off and work is resumed.

—Several went coasting on the Ramsey hill Wednesday and Thursday evenings after school. It was very good and was much enjoyed by all.

—Mr. Britt was a caller at the college Friday. He gave the Political Economy class an interesting account of the communistic colony at Oneida, N. Y.

—Found: Between Ramsey's and Mrs. Larson's, an old shoe, the owner may have the same by proving the property and inquiring of S. P. Hill.

—The publishers were not informed of the change in our staff in time to have it noted on the first page. Mattie Stratton and Harry Allen are now in charge of the local department.

—The students and teachers have been enjoying the snow, in improving the opportunities of sleighriding, as well as other people. Snow is a rare treat in this part of the civilized world.

—Written lessons come unexpectedly, and sometimes find us not prepared for them. It is a good thing we do not know when they are coming, for we find how little we know about them when we go to write. It may show us we need always to be prepared with our lessons.

—Two weeks ago Aunt Jane slid down the icy back steps of the Boarding Hall instead of walking. As a result she, with Dr. McConnell's help, has been nursing a bad sprain since then. It is better now and it will not be long until she is around again.

—Those who have been thoughtful enough to bring their skates with them from the cold countries east of the mountains, had the pleasure of using them one evening last week. That won't sound very big to eastern people who have been having six weeks of skating, but it was a whole lot to us.

—On Washington's birthday we will have a half holiday. A literary program has been arranged, which will take the time usually devoted to other things. We also shall have the pleasure of having B. B. Beekman, of Portland. Mr. Beekman is reported as an excellent speaker and no doubt we shall have a rare treat.

—The series of meetings which have been going on at the Friends church since January 20 have been the cause of much good being done. Under the preaching of the pastor, Thomas Brown, quite an interest has been awakened, not only among the members, but among those who have never known the Savior. Brother Brown has preached some strong, logical and convincing sermons. Especially good results have been accomplished among the college students. With the Methodist brother

we can only exclaim, "Let the good work go on."

—"You need not be surprised if something should drop."

—J. C. Haworth's health is still very poor. He is able to be out but little.

—Herbert Stratton carries a black eye as the result of colliding with a log while coasting.

—The new song books for chapel services have arrived and the students are pleased with the change.

—Out door sports have been suspended for a time on account of snow, and the gymnasium is in constant demand.

—Some of the students are beginning to realize, to their sorrow, that the library is not a safe place to have a good time. Some one is apt to come in.

—The last issue of the Normal School Journal contains a notice of the death of Millard Rampy, who was a student at that institution. Mr. Rampy was a student here two years ago and had many friends in this place. He was one of those kind, christian characters whom one can not help admiring.

—The morning talks which we hear from time to time from the chapel platform, may be very beneficial to the students if they will only take them in the way they are meant, for their good. It is to be hoped that the hint that was given the other morning will touch those who have so extensively engaged in the practice of writing notes. It not only takes them from the lessons,

—The Crescent Society met an hour earlier than usual at the last two meetings, to give the members an opportunity to attend the revival meetings.

—Dasie Stanley's reading on evolution, from a comic and ludicrous standpoint, was very appropriate, coming as it did just after Mr. Baker's lecture on the subject.

—The Christian Evidences class, are rejoicing over the fact that their text books have arrived, after several weeks of waiting. The boys were beginning to think seriously of writing one of their own.

—Miss Howard is an enthusiast on the subject of Swedish gymnastics. If she succeeds in imparting to the ladies of the athletic association one half of the interest she herself feels, we may look for good results from their practice.

—The reception given by the faculty at the first of the term was a unique affair and much enjoyed by all. The number of noted persons who were present made it very interesting, and the queer taste some of the gentlemen showed in selecting their ladies for supper created a great deal of amusement. Several toasts were given, the first by Prof. Hinchman, "The Faculty;" Miss Dasie Stanley, "The Students;" Mr. Edgar Ballard, "The Boarding Hall;" Prof. Hodson, "The Public School;" E. H. Woodward, "The Board of Managers;" Mrs. Edwards, "The Ladies of

the Board;" Rev. T. C. Brown, "Christian Work."

#### RALLYING CRY TO NILS POSSE

Miss Willard says. "The women of the future, who are to be made out of the girls of today, must be women of sizable waists, broad shoulders, deep chests, unpinched feet—in short of a vigorous physique." Yes, girls, this is a fact, and Frances Willard has demonstrated its truth. Ho! then for the gymnasium! Make the most of the privileges within your reach. Take all Pacific College offers in this line, and work for better facilities in the future.

Baron Nils Posse says: "It is not possible to acquire the highest degree of intellectual and moral culture without proper attention to physical culture." Do we fully realize the truth of this statement? Read it over again, and we will find it is not beyond our comprehension; if not, then it should not be beyond our apprehension; at least as far as possibilities exist, that are within our reach. Our college boys seem to realize this to some extent; what of the girls? Do they realize how much depends on having healthy bodies? It means beauty, happiness, and efficiency in life's work. Rouse then! rouse then!

Rally to the wand-drill,  
Ready, steady make the dumb bells click  
Backward, forward, in the Swedish drill,  
Now, then run a race in double quick.

"It is better to have one friend of great value than many friends who are good for nothing."

—Prof. Vance will not be easily induced to take hold of the poles of an electric battery again until he knows the strength of the current.

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